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DEVOTED TO MORALITY, PURE LITERATURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, AGRICULTURE, THE COMMERCIAL INTEREST, SCIENCE, ART AND AMUSEMENT.

VOLUME XXVIII. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1849. WHOLE NO. 1453.

Choice Poetry.

THE THREE SISTERS.

We are three sisters worn with grief and tears,
Drawn grey with sorrow rather than with years.
Well versed in grief, deported, and deposed,
Each dreads her own less than the hardest past.
Approach; the poet knows the human heart—
He fit thy task to set the strife at rest.

First, hasten my grief, how fearful and how deep;
Starting, I wake from childhood's rosy sleep.
The bud unclosed, a secret thrill came o'er me—
Love's breath drew forth the blossom in the light.
A hero raised me to his own proud height,
And I do and all in chorus lay bright before me!

Already was the bridal night-time crowned,
For him in whom my very being was bound,
I watched with mingled fear and rapture glowing
The marriage torches cast their ruddy streaks
Through the dim forest, and the nuptial chorus
Flowing
The rejoicing lustre of that awful night,
That in the range stamped upon my sight;
Waking or sleeping, oh! it haunts me still
Through all the changes of my after life.
And yet I cannot die! Oh that how long
Must I endure fortunes hard and will not kill!

My second task the word with trembling frame;
The anger of a friend, and not of enemy,
That wronging still, or walking, made me know
My heart, and mind, and spirit were all one,
And with and impulse, they were both keen mates;
In on the top of love lies mankind free.

The glory vanish'd from her cloud once more,
I saw him retire, mute. How indeed now
Could I address him? Had I spoken? Indeed
He did: if silence yet chose him to her wife,
Or raving madness drove him for and away,
I know not; but the grief of it may endure.

She ceased. Ice came coldly into the world.
Then pressed on her her mother, my best friend,
Unbidden how to choose between the two—
Her husband's love, or her own daughter's.
Though Sorrow wrapt them in her veil of gloom,
And bade them to the verge and show them chaos.

To one brief sentence all my letter came
Of sorrow cruelly, then, actions, no pause,
Kye try thy best, for I demand from no one
And learn no better rigid—for stones proved.
Then sorrow ceased—I ceased to write and weep.
The pains of grief, then will know, is none.

CHARMINO

Pictures of Life.

ISABEL DENISON.

A Story of the Heart.

"I am old tale, and often told—Mother.

CHAPTER I.

Then gently rose your brother mine,
My gentlest sister woman!
Though time, estranging, has grown wrong,
To very noble in human.

Before the days of railroads, I was travelling in the slow back coach of the village of Klerlin, in the state of an old sector lay an object of a few hours. Of the passengers, all but myself left the village of Klerlin, to close between the eyes which had only left them at sunrise. The night—and a beautiful one—remained, the other twenty-three years of age-stood beside the mere, anxiously watching the last lingering tints of day.

"Most of the corner" at last asked the elder one. "Fare Amy?"

"I am amazed it must. Miss Shepherd. I've seen many babies very weak like, just at the time, but never one so ill as this."

"I will go and tell Amy then—she may wish to be gone at once under all the circumstances."

Miss Shepherd walked slowly into the next room, and softly undrew the curtains of the bed. Amy, she thought, slept.

The invalid opened her large blue eyes, and turned her pale face to her sister.

Amy, dear Amy, I'm afraid your poor child is very ill. Nurse looks at present how long I might—how soon—she and sighed rather than the rest.

It is well, whispered the young mother; then my child will be taken from the evil to come. Isabel closed her eyes again, and turned away her face.

Surprised, and somewhat pained, Miss Shepherd seated herself to watch by the child. An hour passed away, during which it seemed to be sleep, filling with death. Then a faint sound was heard, but disappeared, and at length it slightly unclosed its eyes.

"I will live, said the mother, with a smile of triumph, and she got up to lay it in the cradle.

Let me have it a little, said Charlotte, the younger girl, it will please her so much to see it the new ornament."

Amy put child will Love—love to Miss Shepherd. Again the invalid opened her eyes, and kissed the child, which Charlotte held to her lips, while she murmured some words too feebly to be heard. But no smile came over her face, and again she turned away, almost as if displeased at the interruption.

Amy, you may well rejoice, said Charlotte, as she gave her back the child, "it'll right to be sure."

Mrs Roberts walked quickly into the next room, then to a moment first past Charlotte came the sister of the evening, to another neighbor, who was toured with the village doctor, and they went in a short time to the house, and the latter came out with a grave face and asked for Miss Shepherd. Rachel approached.

"I am sorry to tell you, Miss Shepherd, then ad, regally, that your sister is dying. But she is past my skill, for I can do nothing for her."

"Poor Amy," said Rachel, calmly. "I feared it would be that. Her short, sad fate is ended."

Then she went to the bed, and looked on her face. Listening to the doctor, she begged him to be so kind as to call on Mr. Denison, and to remain with the family stock her hand and withdrew.

Rachel again approached her sister's bed.

"Is she dead?" Amy, Amy?" she hastily asked.

Better, said the poor girl, and for the first time she roused herself, and a smile played on her lips.

"Do you really feel better, Amy? I feared it was only a change."

"I know what you would say, Rachel,—I am dying—I feel it, and I am glad—very glad."

He stepped and had been for nearly fifty years on rate of Klerlin. The owners had changed many times, but he had always, yet, perhaps, without reason, been passed over. After a time he became indifferent about preferment, a small private fortune making him to live in tolerable comfort; and he wished for nothing that would remove him from Klerlin, to which he was much attached. He was a good man, kind-hearted and charitable—but of little intellect, of little knowledge beyond the common-place, unimaginative attainments, and of little marked character of any sort. He had married a woman his superior in himself, but, though he tenderly loved her, she was even till her death—soon after the birth of her fourth child—unappreciated by her husband.

Of his four children, the youngest—a son—was a misdemeanor, the three daughters grew up in his house. Rachel and Charlotte Shepherd, the eldest and the younger, although they were both, in strength of character, superior to him, were next in the same mould. But Amy, the second, was like her mother, as well in her disposition as in her singular beauty, and, though there was much affection, there was little sympathy between the two sisters. Amy was romantic, dreamy and melancholy—inclined to excess of brightness and cheerfulness, which at once unpossible should ever be realized. Her nature was busy active, industrious, favoring themselves, heart and soul, to the good of the people of Klerlin—in town-visiting, preaching to, and wedding sons, women and children. And yet Amy was not popular. Her sister Rachel, with great firmness and purity from inclination she was unable to keep herself above the level, and her attractive exercise of sickness was to be found there the might be seen early, late and house and out, poor manner constantly and constantly going, with a hand, a small degree of sympathy, and all might have been well with her; but there was a want in her heart—although they hardly found her to the neighbors, who could not understand because she was a familiar, and therefore not to be understood.

One of Amy's passions was scenery, one of her greatest pleasures to wander along the river bank, or in the beautiful scenes that surrounded Klerlin. Though again and again rejected, she was always ready to accompany the sisters whether in her pleasure, but though they constantly, now and then, to go with her out of good nature, Rachel could not but conceal from her that she thought it a very useless way of spending her time, and at length Amy grew to prefer solitude to unwilling companionship. Many and many a day, therefore, she wandered alone; till, one memorable afternoon, she was slowly walked along the path at low ripple of wind belong to the river, when Miss Shepherd, who had been sitting on the ground, she suddenly came upon a young man in noble and curious foreign-looking appearance. He was sitting on the grass, with a couple of dogs by his side. Struck by his extreme beauty, Amy paused, blushed, and then walked on again, at once, and immediately took off his hat, then, calling to his dogs to follow him, went off in an opposite direction. Amy did not, however, walked rather more hurriedly than usual, and she heard the young man again, as he called to his dogs, after he made a slight sign to one of his dogs, the animal flew at Amy, who stopped, timid and terrified. Rachel's anger has his dog, and, with a few words of apology for her pardon, and so, walked back on Amy's side, her self-possession and dignity restored.

It is need not to trace the progress of that acquaintance. Without knowing from the day or the first time that morning Amy was running from her to there's home. To be lived with intense devotion, and to be loved in return, is to be sure of one sympathy, that most entire sympathy of heart—those were long-cherished dreams of which Amy had never breathed a word to be the wife of one almost a stranger to her, but who, she felt, loved her.

Three months passed and Amy returned to her home, and to the duties of it, with a heart full of love. Denison had thought but of her during the time, he was kind and attentive, but he has deep, and, while Amy remained at the small cottage, she was almost as much alone as before. Mr. Denison was much at his own house, and on the third month he returned one evening after an absence of ten days. He dined with her, and then walked with her sister to the cottage

table he told—the tale of his love, of his hope, of his agony when forsaken. Breathless, agitated, she listened still, when he ended thus—

"It was no light thing to suffer this, the disappointment of every hope; but the suffering itself was as nothing in comparison to the blight it cast upon me; the doubt in the truth of every human being under which I have now suffered for nearly years. Ever since, Minna, that hour when you left me so coolly—even you, at last, I doubted—but it is passed now, and I am myself again. Your present better feelings have come back to me; and never, never more—unquestioningly, and for ever—shall I again doubt one human being. He tried to speak calmly, and proceeded as he continued—

Isabel was silent still. If she could have known what her silence cost him, she would have spoken at once; but the memory of the powerful emotions which were thrilling in his breast. Her own heart beat, indeed, as it was wont to do, with love, with humbleness, with excitement; she hung not on his words as if languor or misery, almost life or death, were in the balance.

His still tried to be calm, but the words burst from him. "Oh, Isabel! I ought to say to you not to tell me the truth. If you cannot love me, if you cannot even now love me better than all else, I had strength to bear it; only speak to me, but one word!—

"I did not speak," she said at last, in her low, sweet tone, "because I could not. I did not know if my love was worth your having, or if you wished it now. It is not like yours; it is not enough; but—but I think—" The words died away, but she looked up at him shyly, smiled, and placed her hand in his.

They reached the cottage. "May I come in?" asked Rashleigh.

"No, not tonight. To-morrow, as early as you please."

Isabel walked into the drawing-room, where Richard sat, alone. She put her arms round her aunt's neck, and kissed her. "Shall you like me to leave you, Aunt Rachel?"

"Oh, Isabel!—is it so, indeed? Does I did not know what you left for Mr. Grey?

"Nor did I know; nor do I know now; only I think I am happier—very happy—now."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The World Abroad.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE SAT. EVENING POST.

LECTURES ON EUROPE.

BY THE REV. DR. BAIRD.

NO. VI.

SPAIN.

(CONTINUED.)

ITALY.

The Catholic is the only religion tolerated in Spain; and yet there is more liberality of feeling than formerly. Protestant worship is allowed, if permitted, and a good deal in that way has been done of late. The Monasteries and Convents of Spain have been mostly broken up. This was done in the time of the Revolution, and by the present Ministry. The Monasteries and Convents were ordered to be sold. There was no difficulty in selling the land, but much with the buildings. There used to be seventy Monasteries in Seville, which had 110,000 population. All are now abandoned, except three or four. Cadiz once had twenty-two—but all are now broken up except two or three. The lecturer visited a very large one here miles from Cadiz—that of the Santos Monera. It only had three or four Monks in it, and will be sold at the death of these old men. The Architecture of the Spanish is rather extravagant—"Gothic and Moorish"—(and he with you)—Vage saved me Dear! (Oh with God.)

Italy in about half as large as Spain and Portugal combined—not much more than half as large as Greece and Turkey combined. It is in the form of a boot, and contains 182,000 or 183,000 square miles—not larger than Pennsylvania and New Jersey put together. The number of people in the whole Italian in the world are 24,000,000—in the North part of Italy, (Kingdom of the Two Sicilies,) 8 000 000. The States of the Church, or King of Rome, 2,000,000—Grand Duchy of Tuscany, Duchy of Tuscany, with Lucca added to, 1,500 000 —Modena and Parma 500,000—and remainder in Austrian Italy and Sardinia. The old Republic of Genoa now belongs to Sardinia. There are seven Governments in Italy—

1—Naples—Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.
2—Rome—The States of the Church. (now a Republic.)
3—Duchy of Modena.
4—Duchy of Parma.
5—Austrian Italy. (Lombardy, Venice, &c.)
6—Kingdom of Sardinia.
7—Florence. (Duchy of Tuscany.)

There is the little Republic of San Marino, and the petty Principality of Monaco. Of the salaries —Sicily is a part of Naples—Malta belongs to England, and Corsica to France. No nation ever played a more important part in the world than Italy, whether we regard law as Papua Rome for twelve centuries—or afterwards as Papal Rome for twelve centuries. When Rome was the Capital of the Pagan world,—she exerted to all! commerce bordering on the Mediterranean. It was the heart city to the Old World—and the best world of all to the Empress or antiquity. But since the palmy days of Rome, other great Kingdoms had risen up, such as France and England. They were sons of two parents, totally dissimilar—the Northern part having the Latin or Roman, about 100 miles long from East to West, and 40 wide from North to South. This is a magnificent valley, but large—tremendous navigate the rivers; and a great deal of rain, and all kinds of grain and fruits are raised. The rows of mulberry trees for silk worms—the trees bend planted two feet apart, and only seven feet across, thus affording increase of the scenery. This part of Italy raises a great deal of wine and a great deal of silk.

Let us look at the peninsular part. The mountains (Appenines) are generally 4,000 or 7,000 feet high—their highest peak being Mount Velino, 9,000. The valleys accordingly cultivated. There are few or no plains. The whole country is full of hills—and Terrazzos, Salerno and Capua have narrow plains. The greater part of the country is covered with Mountains. The Island of Sicily, Corsica and Sardinia are very mountainous. So with the Lipari Islands, as of which is a volcano. The only exception is Malta—which is a mass of rock, that rises up out of the sea, like a brick-kiln. The little island of Elba is emphatically mountainous. Note of these insular mountains are as high as to be covered with snow—except the Isle of Elba. Elba is fertile,—the top is a cone of black appearance. There are many villages on the coast of Elba. The Southern part of Italy is cultivated in a different way from the North. Grain, vines, oranges, almonds, vines, wines, rye and Indian corn are general. If we go to Naples, we see corn sold as on New York and this city. No sellers crying "Hot Corn! Hot Corn!" They cultivate as for city and the lower part of Italy. Largest fruitage productions. The lecturer went from Venice to Turin, up the middle of the Valley of the Po. The harvest was in—and ripe, and the climate beautiful—yet the Alps were covered with snow, and a few of the Appenines. Fine fruits—the chestnut and walnut are brought so close together. The manufactures of Italy are insignificant. Straw hats are made in Tuscany—also and velvets at Genoa. Statues and paintings are among the chief articles produced. The statuary is unsurpassed. No one is painted to see how small the commerce at even in Genoa and other ports. We have not more than ten ships trading to Italy. England has many more—and France has a good many. Before Napoleon went to Italy, the roads were very bad; but he improved them—indeed Napoleon was the greatest road-maker in the world. There are no railroads except two—one from Venice to Milan, 130 or 140 miles, and one from Milan to the foot of Bay of Naples—40 or 50 miles. If Italy were under a good government, these things would be made extensively. A railroad was about to be made from Rome to Bologna, by some English gentlemen. The English and French will, perhaps, do these things in Italy—but surely not the Italians. The people are poor, and a railroad will make 50 or 60 miles a day over all Italy. For attention, the Government has done very little, except Tuscany—but at Lombardy, Austria has done much in that way for the people. The present Pope has done a little, and gave us to the night science. The Catholic Church had done very much indeed for Italy. Most of the literature had been told by Italians, that instead of sending money to Italy, we should send hundreds of Yankee schoolmasters. A number of the children of Rome are educated. The monks and nuns have nothing to do, yet they will not allow a finger towards education. Even the Sisters of Charity did not do much. The thing for education, or they did much to relieve and nurse the poor in times of sickness. The Sisters of Charity in Naples used to be the Sisters of Charity in Paris for all in the Cholera. The climate in general does not deteriorate. It is not hot, except for a few months. It is naturally a healthy country, except in the marshes, and they are being drained and made into farming. Even the Pontine marshes might be drained. With a good government and a good religion, the Italians would be a very great people, but they want education and training. As for the highest education, there are three Universities of very good repute at Padua, Pavia and Pisa—the College Romano a Sapienza, at Rome—and a College at Palermo. Italy has produced a number of very distinguished authors—but there is no surety of copyright; if a man publishes a book in Florence, it is pirated at Rome. The Italians are sent to be a lazy, worthless race, but less so a great mistake. There is a great deal of beauty in Italy, but the laboring classes are bronzed by the sun and by labor. They are mostly dark—brunette and olive—the Norman and Gothic blood having been long absorbed. As to intellect, no one who knows the Italians can deny that they are expert. Even the lazzaroni are not so worthless as described. If they are idle, it is only because they have nothing to do. There is no encouragement. If you want one, half a dozen will step forward. Their capacity is great. Some years since, an English Committee of skilful men was appointed, and they face a Committee of Parliament, on the subject of intoxication. He was in the habit of supporting the wickedness of different nations. He was asked which had the greatest drunkenness. He answered,—"The Italians are the first of all men of Europe for comprehending and doing anything." He further gave us his reasons. The French are the second—the Irish, dreams, 4th, German, 5th, Scotch, 6th, the English. The English, he said, were the best of all in quickly comprehending and doing—but, then, he said, they were unsurpassed in their prowess and perseverance, when once they have the idea. He mentioned no Yankees, but the lecturer then let them know that they have placed the Yankees at the last on the list. The taxes and tithes of Italy are enormous. The land is taxed one-tenth by the Roman Catholic Church. The Church in Italy is supposed to have half a million of persons, as priests, friars, nuns, &c. &c. For ages it was a common thing with people to leave estates and legacies to the Church in Italy. Hence the great wealth. As to politics, the governments may, in effect, to the people what they please, if they can be with patience and will in quickly comprehending and doing—but, then, they must be

United States SATURDAY POST.

Philadelphia:

SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1849.

CALIFORNIA.

Numerous letters have been received of late from California, all speaking the same glowing language as to the abundance of gold, the ease with which it can be obtained, the high price of lots in San Francisco, the expense of living, &c. We give the following as samples. A merchant of San Francisco, writing under date of March 9th, among other things has the following:

"It appears that in all the great extent of the *placers*, there is scarcely a point where gold is not found, and there are places where a bushel of earth yields a pound of gold. In this port the circulation of money is astonishing. All things are high, but principally transportation and manual labor."

A letter dated March 9th, from Mr. Thibault, formerly of New Orleans, to his brother Francis F. Thibault, of the firm of Dubosq, Carrow & Co., New Orleans, says:

The poorest man in this place can show from $500 to $1,500 in gold dust, that he has gathered by his own hands in a month or so. Some have found in three months' time as much as $15,000 to $20,000; but they have been *fortunate*. No one, with the least labor, finds less than $15 to $20 per day; and by persevering and the least good luck, one may find from $50 to $100. *This is truth.* I could tell you of names of persons innumerable, who, eight months ago, were not worth $100, who are now worth $100,000. Some, by good speculation, have amassed from one to two millions in that space of time. There are not many of the latter, but there are some instances.

The New York Tribune adds the following:

THE GOLD COMING.—Col. D. Griffin, of 102 Broadway, has shown us a letter from Mr. F. C. Whitehead, dated "City of Mexico, April 15," in which we find the following additional testimony that the California gold is coming this way.

There are *three men here on their way home from California, with three hundred thousand dollars' worth of gold with them*, which they have made in one year, and which *they showed us*. The news they bring is better than ever, and our spirits are first rate, and our courage equal to anything that may come. Two or three of our party have had the fever and ague, and I have been doctoring them with the Tonic mixture, which cures them right off. There is money enough to be made there, if a man has sufficient capital.

That last clause about having "*sufficient capital*," is rather hard to understand. If "the poorest man can show $500 to $1,500, the product of the labor of a month or so," we do not see why any one may not soon procure a reasonable sufficiency of capital.

The following is an extract from a letter published in a Mobile paper. It is written by Peter H. Burnett, Esq., and is addressed to Colonel Doniphan:

SUTER'S FORT, UPPER CALIFORNIA, February 2, 1849.

COL. A. W. DONIPHAN:—I am here at this point, having been attracted hither by the unlimited gold region of California.

* * * * * * *

Men are here nearly crazy with the riches forced suddenly into their pockets.

* * * * * * *

Colonel, you have been through Mexico and elsewhere, but you never saw anything like the state of affairs here. The accounts you have seen of the gold region are not over colored. About $17 per day is the amount of the produce of one hand. I was in the mines fifty days, and was careful to make an accurate estimate. The gold is positively inexhaustible. One hundred millions will be taken out annually in the course of two years.—Town lots at San Francisco are worth $10,000 for the best, and no title at that.

Yours, PETER H. BURNETT.

The California steamships on their return trip, have at length arrived at Panama. The New York Herald says, "it is *expected* that they have to the value of over half a million of dollars on freight, destined for houses in this city." We trust that those who are expecting that half million may not be disappointed. It will do something to remove the incredulity of a very large number of people—people who walk not so much in this matter by *faith* as by *sight*—as to the abundance of the precious metals in California.

AFFECTING INCIDENT.

A correspondent of the Tribune furnishes the following incident of the wreck of the steamer Empire:

After the Empire was struck, and while sinking, two mothers snatched what they supposed to be their own infants, and rushed upon deck, and in their fright threw themselves into the water. One of the devoted parents held the child to her bosom, and both were saved; while the other sustained hers until it breathed its last, yet still holding on to the body until she was rescued. The surprise of the mothers may be imagined when they discovered that in the confusion attending their escape they had each taken the other's child. And while the poor woman who had supposed that her little one was lost pressed to her bosom her own babe, the other was frantic with grief to find too late that she had preserved another's child and lost her own.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis is already beginning to revive from the effects of the great fire, the loss of which is now stated at under two millions of dollars.

All the insurance companies, except two, will be able to meet their responsibilities—those two will pay from fifty to seventy-five per cent.

So far the loss of life is not so great as was apprehended.

The city has passed an ordinance requiring that the streets in the Burnt District be widened, and that the buildings to be erected must be fire proof.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—The number of deaths during the last week in this city was 137—adults 76, and children 61.

The Penal Code.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

The subject of Capital Punishment has been recently rather elaborately discussed in the British House of Commons, but it is really difficult, from the contrary statistical statements made by Mr. Ewart and Sir George Grey, to ascertain whether the abolition of the punishment of death for all offences excepting that of murder, has had a tendency to diminish crime or to increase it. The sum and substance of the debate may be thus rendered, in the shape of a dialogue:

Mr. Ewart.—The number of murders has lately increased in a most alarming degree; it is quite evident that Capital Punishment has not checked that crime.

Sir G. Grey.—On the contrary, if we take a series of years we shall find that murder is the only crime which has not very materially increased. The terror of death throws a protection around human life and deters from the commission of murder. In the two years ending 1848, there were 67 commitments for murder annually, and the same average obtains for the preceding fifteen years. The convictions for murder in 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, and 1848, were 21, 19, 13, 19, and 22, respectively. I have no reason to suppose that those for the present year will exceed, possibly not even equal, those of 1849.

Mr. Ewart.—The right honorable Baronet asserted last year that in reference to "attempts to murder there had been an increase in the five years ending with 1846, as compared with the five years ending in 1831, from 451 to 1,022; and there had also been an increase in cases of rape, arson, and forgery, in respect to all which crimes Capital Punishment had been abolished." Now, stating the question fairly, I venture to doubt the fact. But, if it were so, these are only four out of the twenty crimes for the commission of which Capital Punishment has been abolished, and I am prepared to show that, in the majority of these crimes, the number of cases had diminished with the abolition of Capital Punishment for their committal. In respect to the alleged increase in "*attempts to commit murder*," certain acts not previously classed among such offences had been treated as such since the abolition of the punishment of death upon conviction, and thus the apparent amount of those crimes had been swollen since that period. It was no doubt true that the number of convictions for rape had increased since death had ceased to be the punishment for that outrage; but it was also true that before the alteration in the law many of the injured parties had refrained from prosecuting except for the minor offence. It was a very satisfactory proof of the improvement of the law that convictions had been increased in the proportion of two to one. Thus the certainty of punishment had been increased; there was no proof of the increase of crime, but only an increase in the number of prosecutions for its committal. With respect to wilful *arson* even the statistics furnished by Sir G. Grey, showed a very considerable diminution of crime in the first six years following the abolition of Capital Punishment. In regard to *forgery*, it appeared that the committals for that offence, for the five years preceding 1836, were 330; these increased during the five years after the alteration in the law to 564, and in five years later to 711. Now it would be found that under the old system of punishment all such forgeries as were not Capital were omitted in the returns, but they were now included. Let the returns for the present time be made out on the same principle as they were formerly, and it would be found that crime had materially diminished with the diminution of Capital Punishment.

Sir G. Grey.—Notwithstanding all that my honorable friend has said in relation to the incorrectness of my figures of last year, I am bound to adhere substantially to the statement which I then made, and to say that crime under all the heads to which he has alluded has increased since the abolition of Capital Punishment.

Mr. Ewart maintained that the onus lay upon the Government to prove that they could not do without execution in cases of murder; but he was in a condition to show that they could, and to prove by returns that the experiment of the abolition of Capital Punishment had been a successful experiment, as far as it had gone, and ought to be carried further. To say that the community felt that a murderer deserved death, was to substitute feeling for reason; the Government were bound to prove a case of legislative expediency for Capital Punishment in case of murder. (The honorable member stated some comparisons of different periods to show that the number of murders decreased, when and where the number of executions decreased.) He proposed to substitute a certain for an uncertain punishment—for Capital Punishment must always be an uncertain one, unless execution were to follow in every case. Considerable sensation and some indignation had lately been caused by the execution of two persons whose crimes seemed greatly to differ—the unfortunate woman executed at Bristol, and the infamous criminal recently executed at Norwich. The spectacle, and the published account of executions, also were hurtful to public morals, and fed a morbid interest in Capital crime. Capital Punishment produced a reactionary feeling in the minds of the public, diverting their attention from the magnitude of the crime to that of the punishment; and also in the minds of criminals, turning their thoughts from the duty of repentance. Capital Punishment had this extraordinary quality, that it imitated the crime against which it was directed. Once inflicted, too, it could not be recalled; mistake could not be compensated. The abolition of Capital Punishment, whether tried in ancient Rome or in modern Europe, had been attended with success. The principle he advocated was gaining a hold on the people of this country, and the Legislature would certainly have to purge the statute book of this law.

Sir G. Grey said, in reply:—"My honorable friend has reserved his strongest argument to the last, viz: the evils arising from public executions. I quite agree with him that those evils are very great. [Hear, hear.] Nothing is more to be deplored or censured than the desire exhibited by multitudes, and the facilities given them, for mere pecuniary gain, to gratify their most depraved taste—to witness the last dying agonies of a fellow creature suffering the extreme penalty of the law. [Hear, hear.] This is an evil which all should seek to check; but, some thirty years ago, when a bill was brought forward to modify the system of executions, none protested more against that measure than my honorable friend. No doubt there must ever be a strong feeling against any proposal for introducing private executions, seeing it would be regarded as likely to perpetuate this system of punishment—and yet my honorable friend has made the evils arising from public executions his strongest argument. On this point I can say no more than that I entirely concur with him in the censure he has cast upon the scenes attending public executions; but that a public execution is not necessary is shown from the experience of foreign countries. If that question comes before the House to be discussed on its merits, I shall be prepared to give my opinion; but I warn the House against supposing that it is necessary to the maintenance of Capital Punishments to have them public, and, therefore, the arguments of my honorable friend have no direct bearing on that question. [Hear, hear.] Looking at what I had said, on a former occasion, I confess that I can address no new arguments to the House. I will only express the hope that the House will not allow my honorable friend even to lay his bill on the table, [hear, hear,] that you will not by any hesitation raise in people's minds expectations that can only lead to cruel disappointment, and that the opinions of the House will be so firmly and decidedly expressed as to leave on the public mind no doubt whatever as to the views entertained on this question."

As we do not regard the subject of Capital Punishment as merely an English question, but as one in which the universal family of man is interested, we have ventured to extend our comments upon this debate between two very able and good men, who are decidedly of the same school of politics, but who have arrived at diametrically opposite conclusions upon this question, although they have deduced their arguments from the *same "facts and figures."* The debate was continued by Mr. Bright, Mr. Brotherton, and Lord Nugent, in favor of the abolition of Capital Punishment, and by Mr. Drummond, Sir F. Buxton, and Sir Henry Verney against it. On a division, fifty-one members voted for Mr. Ewart's motion, and seventy-five against it.—*National Intelligencer.*

☞ A Pacific Railroad Convention is to be held at Memphis, Tenn., on the 4th of July next. Invitations have been sent to the various cities and towns throughout the Union to send delegates.

Religious News.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The following is a summary of the Report of the Board, read at the recent anniversary meeting in this city, in the First Presbyterian Church:

The Board has now under its care 24 Missions, embracing 96 stations, planted in many of the most important centres of political, commercial and religious influence throughout the world. These Missions are sustained in Western and Southern Africa, Greece, Constantinople, Asia Minor, Syria, Persia, Western and Southern India, Ceylon, Siam, Borneo, China, Sandwich Islands, and amongst a number of Indian tribes, scattered through the Oregon Territory, Indian Territory, West and Northwest of the United States, in the State of New York, and in Lower Canada. At the annual meeting of the Board in September last, the number of Missionaries and Assistants reported, was 557, since which time, 15 Missionaries, with their wives, have been sent out, in all 30 persons, to join the Missions in Africa, in India, and in the Turkish Empire; which makes the aggregate of missionary laborers, now under the direction of the Board, and depending upon its treasury for support, about 580.

Connected with these Missions are 75 churches, with nearly 26,000 communicants, 1,838 of whom were received to Christian fellowship during the year preceding the annual meeting of the Board in September last.

These Missions have 12 seminaries, for the training of native preachers and teachers, in which there are 586 scholars, 19 other boarding schools, in which there are 183 male and 328 female pupils; also 302 free schools, in which 10,318 children and youth are taught; making the whole number directly or indirectly under the instruction of the Missionaries, 11,815. The common schools of the Sandwich Islands are not here included, as they are now supported by the government.

The printing establishments connected with the Missions are eleven in number. There are also seven type and stereotype foundries, and fonts of type for printing in nearly thirty languages—46,173,341 pages were printed during the past year, making the whole number of pages, from the commencement of the Missions, 635,040,844.

The ordinary receipts up to May 1st, being nine months of the financial year, amount to $179,387, to which add $30,000, which have been paid into the treasury expressly to liquidate the debt of the Board, which, at the last annual meeting, was $60,000; and the aggregate receipts for the last nine months, are $217,387. The amount paid in, and what yet remains pledged expressly for the payment of the debt, is $46,000. To pay the debt, meet the current expenses, and free the treasury from embarrassment, an aggregate of $90,000 must be realized in the receipts for the remaining three months, May, June and July of the present financial year, or $30,000 per month.

Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Reuben Tucker, of Westfield, New York; Rev. John W. Hall, D. D., Rev. James H. C. Leach, D. D., and Rev. Artemas Bullard, D. D.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (NEW SCHOOL.)—Dr. Beman, from the Special Committee to whom had been referred the memorials on the subject of slavery, made a report.

It recommended that the action of the former meetings of the General Assembly be adopted.—The resolution annexed to the Report contained the following propositions, viz:—

1st.—The right of man to civil liberty.

2nd.—That slavery is injurious, and opposed to the interests of all concerned in it.

3rd.—That it is the duty of Christians to use all righteous endeavors to effect the extirpation of the evil.

4th.—Christians are enjoined to abstain from buying and selling slaves, under severity to them, or the separation of the members of families, by any act of theirs.

5th.—That the Assembly does not recognize the participation of any member in the evils alluded to, but if there is any, the attention of the proper judicatories is called to the same.

The Report was submitted to the Assembly, and appeared to give pretty general satisfaction.

The Rev. Dr. Leach, of Va., moved its acceptance and adoption.

While this motion was pending, the Reverend Mr. Bassett, of Illinois, offered the following amendment:

"That slave-holding is a great sin before God and man, and should be treated by the Church in the same way as other gross immoralities."

Mr. B. then delivered a lengthy address against slavery, and in favor of the amendment. The vote being taken upon the amendment, it was lost. The Report of the Committee was then adopted.

A motion being offered relative to corresponding with the *Old School Assembly*, the matter was referred to a Committee of five, which is to report next year.

After the transaction of some further business of minor importance, the Assembly adjourned to meet again next year in Detroit.

METHODIST CHURCH SOUTH.—The Southern Christian Advocate gives the following interesting particulars of Southern Methodism:—

There are nineteen Annual Conferences in the Church South, covering the Southern States and the Indian Territory. The general superintendence of the whole, is in the hands of four Bishops; the regular pastoral and missionary work is entrusted to the care of 1,476 travelling preachers, being an increase, during the past year, of 73.—The total number of superannuated preachers is 108, and of local preachers 3,936, a decrease of 116, though some of the Conferences give no returns.

The total number of members is 491,786, viz: whites 334,238, colored 154,153, Indians 3,395, exhibiting upon the returns of last year, the large increase of 26,233. The Missionary collections of the past year are reported from sixteen of the nineteen Conferences, and amount to a little upwards of $65,000. Putting down the Conferences not reported, according to the returns of the previous year, the aggregate Missionary revenue will stand at about $67,000, an improvement of more than $4,000 upon last year's operations.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY (OLD SCHOOL.)—This body, recently in session at Pittsburg, adjourned on Cincinnati, as the place for holding its next annual meeting.

Upon the subject of slavery, it was resolved that it would be inexpedient and improper to propose or attempt any measure in the work of emancipation.

The Report on Domestic Missions was made through Dr. Wm. McDowell. The Board has had 614 clergymen in its employ during the past year, 213 having been appointed since the last Report, being an excess of increase over the last year of 53. The number of congregations supplied during the past year was 1,058, situated in 26 States and territories. Four have been sent to California and Oregon, (three to California and one to Oregon,) and it is hoped that in all probability a Presbytery will be established in California, at the next meeting of the General Assembly. Twenty-four new members have been added to the Church during the past year, and 1,800 on certificate. The number of new churches in progress of erection, during the past year, between 130, being an increase of between [illegible]. The number of Sabbath Schools is [illegible], with 6,000 teachers. The number of scholars in attendance has been 30,000. There have been, besides, more than 500 Bible and catechism classes.

Particular attention was directed to the distribution of Bibles and the publications of the American Tract Society, as received from the society of the Church.

The amount of funds received during the past year has been—at New York, $50,294 37; at Louisville $19,706 34; at Pittsburg, $0,684 34; from the Synod of Ohio, [illegible]. The excess of increase of funds received over that of last year, has been $14,214 96; and the amount on hand is about $9,000. The value of the stock received at Louisville is about $3,000; at other places, between $8,000 and $9,000. This is distributed among Missionaries about to start on foreign service.

The Rev. Le Roy Davis was sentenced to be suspended from his ministerial functions until the Presbytery had received satisfactory evidence of his penitence. The charge brought against him seemed to be that he had not acted in subordination to the Presbytery to which he belonged, and that he had influenced many members to leave one church to join another. The venerable Dr. Miller, of the Princeton Theological Seminary, tendered for the third time a resignation of his professorship. It was accepted. The salary of the successor of Dr. Miller was fixed at $2,000 per annum.

The stated clerk read the narrative on the state of religion. It is stated that there were 23 Synods, and 122 Presbyteries. Two new Presbyteries will soon be formed in China, one in Western Africa, and one in California.

Miscellaneous.

NEWSPAPER SUBSCRIBERS.

The following classification of newspaper subscribers we take from the Prairie Farmer, and from our own experience we can safely say that the picture is drawn as natural as life itself. First come the

UPRIGHTS.—These are men who take newspapers, pay for them and read them. Observe the order in which these things are done: The pay comes first—the reading next. These men consider they get the worth of their money in the bargain. It seems as fair and just to them that the newspaper should be paid for, as a barrel of sugar or a new coat. They never entertain any other opinion. When the year runs out, or a little before, they are on hand with the pay. There is no more difficulty with them in remembering this period, than Sunday or the first of January. If one of them wishes to stop his paper, he either calls or writes a letter by his postmaster, in due season, like a man. This class is dear to the heart of the editor. Their image is embalmed in his warm affections. May they live a thousand years, and see their sons' sons to the fourth generation. The second class now in mind is the

DO WELLS.—This class is nearly related to the other—so near, that it is hard to tell where one begins and the other ends. These men always pay in advance in the beginning and intend to do so continually. But memory fails a little, or some mishap intervenes, and the time runs by—sometimes a little—sometimes for quite a period. But their recollection, though nodding occasionally, never gets sound asleep. It pronounces the word in due time,—"The printer is not paid," and forthwith their will to do well kindles into activity. Now comes the paying up—"Meant to do as before. Don't mean to let such things pass by." A publisher can live with such men. They have a warm place in his memory—only a little back of the Uprights. If such a man dies in arrears, his wife or son remembers that he may not have paid up for his newspaper, and forthwith institutes inquiries. They remember that part of the benefit was theirs, and, estate or no estate, see that the printer's bills are not among their father's unsettled accounts. Next come the

EASY DOERS.—These men believe in newspapers. They have fully settled it in their own minds that a newspaper is a good thing. They take them, too. Sometimes at the first they pay up for the first year—at any rate they mean to, pretty soon. If they have done so, they sit down with the comforting conviction that their newspaper is now settled for; and this idea having once got into their heads, refuses obstinately to be dislodged, but keeps its hold from year to year—a truth once—now an illusion, gray and rheumatic with years.

The editor, marking the elongated and elongating space in the accounts current of their dollars, begins to ask if they are dead or have gone to California. Now he begins to poke bills at them. They suddenly start up to the reality that they are in arrears; and, like men, as they are at the bottom, pay up. They never dispute his bills—they know books tell better stories than moss-covered memories. If the publisher has faith enough, or a long purse, and can live like a hibernating bear, he may survive this class. But if he is mortal only, woe be to him. The next class is that of the

DOWN HILLERS.—Here we begin to slide over to the other side. The picture suddenly gets sombre. We shall despatch the down hillers suddenly. One of these may take a paper because wife wants one, or the children are zealous to read it—or a neighbor persuades him. When it begins to come, he dismisses all thoughts about it further. If the editor sends a man directly to him at the end of two or three years, he may get some pay for his paper, but with growls and surly looks. He never pays any debt if he can get rid of it, and a newspaper least of all. Still, he hates lawsuits, and constables, and all that. A dun has the same effect on him that a bullet does on a hippopotamus—glancing from his hide, or sinking into the blubber harmless. He is always sliding down hill, and soon merges into another class, that of

THE NO CAN ROOKS.—No matter how this man began his subscription, he never pays for it—not he. "He don't like that sort of paper. It don't give no news. He never did like it. He didn't want it in the first place, and told the postmaster so. He sent back one more than a year ago—besides, he never began to take it till a long time after it came, and he hadn't had only two or three of them, at any rate, and those he hadn't read." Wipe him off. Here comes the

SNAKE GRASS.—It is enough to say of him that he never fails to have a newspaper—two or three of them. When he thinks they have come about long enough for the publisher to want pay, he sends back with "stop it." Or he takes up his quarters and leaves for parts unknown. He does not want to pay, and he don't mean to. Get it if you can. Enough for him.

Reader, in which of the above classes are you found?

"MOTHER ENGLAND" whose milk is terribly "riled"

At the sturdy growth of her cast-off child,
Now calls him "the vainest of creatures;"
But she really talks with a very bad grace,
When finding fault with the youngster's face,
For having the family features!

☞ The jury in the case of the Rev. Mr. Burroughs, who was tried in the Court of Worcester County, Md., for the murder of his brother-in-law, James B. Bishop, returned a verdict of acquittal. It was proved that he acted in self defence.

☞ Tennessee is said to be the only State in the Union that had not a foot of railroad on the first of January last. This is a mistake. Missouri and Iowa, are in the same unblessed category.

☞ A liberal discounter is a public blessing; a money shaver, in its general signification, a public nuisance. We once heard an anecdote of the distinguished Benjamin Watkins Leigh, of Virginia. He met an individual who, on hearing his name, inquired if he had not a relative of the same name in a certain section of country. "Yes," he said, and asked his condition in life. "He has made a fortune," replied the stranger, "shaving paper." "Is it possible," exclaimed Mr. Leigh, "why he left us a gentleman."

☞ Captain S. C. Reid, who was dangerously wounded while in the discharge of his duty in the New York riot, is recovering.

☞ Green peas and strawberries have appeared in the Cincinnati markets, and are plentiful in Louisville.

☞ The overflow of the Mississippi, is said to have injured Gen. Taylor's cotton plantation to the extent of thirty thousand dollars.

☞ All the ports from Buffalo to Chicago are to be visited by an officer under the direction of the Topographical Bureau, for the purpose of taking measures for an official report of the business facilities and necessities of the Lake Country to Congress next session.

☞ In an old mansion in Sweden, belonging to the family of the Count de Ferson, attached to Louis 16th, there has recently been discovered by the workmen while repairing it, a collection of diamonds worth sixteen hundred thousand dollars, and a sum of nine millions of francs.

☞ The Secretary of the Home Department when solicited for office, says to the applicant, "there are no offices to give, none are worth your attention if vacant, and I would advise you to adopt some other pursuit."

General News.

CHOLERA PREVENTIVE.

The following communication, found in the New Orleans Commercial Times, is said to be strictly true:—

"In the summer of 1833, when the Cholera spread all over Middle Tennessee, its course, from Nashville, (where it first made its appearance,) was South. The authorities of Columbia, a town forty-two miles south of Nashville, and containing about two thousand inhabitants, caused fresh lime to be placed at the door of every house, and the citizens were requested to spread it freely on their premises, in the gutter, and in all open lots where there was any stagnant water. It soon reached Franklin, nineteen miles south of Nashville, then Pulaski, thirty miles south of Columbia, where it was terrific, thence to Shelbyville, east of Columbia forty-five miles, where it was worse than at any other place in Tennessee; two miles north of Columbia, in the country it was very bad—nearly half the negroes and whites died on some plantations. In fact, it was all over the surrounding country. Not a case originated in town. The system of liming continued throughout the summer and fall, and it was found that the usual fall fevers were very light, so much so, that the custom of liming has been strictly adhered to annually ever since, and from a sickly town, it is now one of the healthiest in Tennessee."

CENT MANUFACTORIES.

Among the many curious establishments in this city, is one for manufacturing copper coin. The market is so glutted with copper that it has fallen in value far below what it is estimated to be worth as currency. The weight of copper coin is not increased or diminished at the United States Mint to correspond with the fluctuation in the commercial market, consequently private individuals can realize a profit, and yet make the cents of full weight and due purity. The manufactory in Forsyth Street makes smooth pennies and then sends them to Philadelphia to be stamped, after which they are sent to the principal cities of the United States. In this city the pawnbrokers purchase them, paying one dollar for 103 pennies, but the manufacturers would make a profit if they sold them as low as 130 for one dollar in silver. Not only the pawnbrokers but many other persons deal in these pennies, and there are thousands of dollars worth of them in circulation among bakers, milkmen, and grocers. The inflation of the currency from this source, though apparently trifling, causes in the aggregate a heavy tax on the poorer classes. Government should either close these private mints, or at once increase the weight of pennies and call in the old issue.—*New York Sun.*

THE ENGLISH POOR.—Thirty millions of dollars are annually contributed by the People of England to feed their poor! More by six millions than the whole of the ordinary expenditures of our Government, on the Civil List, Navy, Army, &c. The number of persons relieved in England and Wales in 1844, was about two millions, one-eighth of the entire population! One fact indicates some improvement. The poor rate in 1841 was thirteen shillings and a penny per head of the whole population; but in 1844 it fell to nine shillings and two-pence per head, and in 1847 to six shillings and eight pence—one-half less oppressive than in 1841.—*National Era.*

PHENOMENON.—A late Kilkenny paper contains the following:—"On Saturday evening week, an unusual darkness suddenly gathered around this city and vicinity, insomuch that we ourselves were obliged to have recourse to candle-light in order to finish some writing on which we were engaged. A heavy shower fell at the time, but could not sufficiently account for the dense gloom which prevailed—but it is entirely explained by the fact, that the fluid when descended from the clouds was impregnated with some dark coloring matter, so that to the great dismay of the laundry women here, white clothes were actually stained when immersed in it."

NEW MODE OF REEFING VESSELS.—S. Watts, Jr., of Hallowell, Maine, has invented a method of bending, reefing and furling the sails of vessels, by which four men on the deck can furl or reef the main-top-sail with ease and despatch, in the most violent gales. All the top-sails also can be reefed, and the remaining canvass furled, during the time usually required to reef a single sail. No men are sent aloft, and the danger to life, and the danger of delay in a tempest, are alike avoided. The method has recently been examined in Boston, by experienced nautical men, and favorably spoken of by them.

MARYLAND GOLD.—A Dorseyville correspondent of the Howard (Maryland) Gazette, says that he observed, a few days ago, a ponderous wagon, heavily laden with gold stone, on its way to Baltimore, from the farm of Mr. Ellicott, in Montgomery County. He says also, the discovery of gold on the farm of Mr. Lloyd Linthicum, is reduced to a certainty; that it exists in great abundance, and is much superior in richness to that of Mr. Ellicott's.

DEATH OF DAN MARBLE.—The Louisville Courier gives some particulars of the death of Mr. Marble, the actor, by the cholera. The play-bills for Saturday were headed "A Cure for the Cholera," and announced that Mr. M. would appear that evening in one of his favorite characters. At this time Mr. M. was suffering from an attack of diarrhoea, which he neglected, and by night he was prostrated, and in the morning dead.

NEW CUSTOM.—The Holland custom of placing looking-glasses outside the windows so as to see who is passing the street, without the observer being seen, has been introduced in Gotham at the New York Hotel, and also at the Irving House.—The New York Sun thinks it a much more modest way of gratifying curiosity, than standing on a hotel stoop, and with eye glass impertinently scanning passers-by.

A NEW SECT.—A religious society was recently organized in the city of New York, on which occasion a sermon was delivered by the Rev. Austin Craig. He entered into an exposition of the peculiar views of this society, the distinguishing feature of which is the denial of sectarianism, and the admission to its communion of all persons of good character who are ready to call themselves Christians.

DESERTION OF WIVES AND FAMILIES.—The Liverpool Standard, of May 3rd, says that on Saturday, the parochial authorities of St. Mathew, Bethnal Green, offered rewards for the apprehension of no fewer than forty-seven weavers, who have absconded, leaving their wives and one hundred and forty-one children, to be maintained by that parish.

MATRIMONIAL ATTACHMENT ILLUSTRATED.—We notice in an exchange, an account of a woman whose husband for a State offence was sent to the Illinois Penitentiary—his wife wishing to comfort him in his misfortune, committed a small theft that she might join him, and together with her infant, has been sent to the same House of Correction.

THE POPE.—The Freeman's Journal mentions a rumor that Pope Pius IX. intends to hold an Ecumenical Council at Avignon. The Right Rev. Dr. Blanc, Roman Catholic Bishop at New Orleans, has issued a pastoral address authorizing the collection of "Peter-pence"—a subscription for the Pope—in his diocese.

SINGULAR DEATH.—Three negroes were amusing themselves at Savannah, on Friday week, in *butting* over cotton bales. One of them named William, attempted for a wager to *butt* over a square bale. He won the wager, but the effort cost him his life—the sudden jar broke his neck, and he died instantly.

TOBACCO CULTURE IN AFRICA.—Dr. Davis, of South Carolina, and his brother, are now in Paris with a project before the French Government for extending and improving the culture of tobacco in Africa.

Varieties.

STONE BY THE POUND.—The West Tennessee Whig tells a yarn upon a farmer in that part of the State, who, to make a speculation, put a large *stone* in one of the hogsheads of tobacco, and forwarded it to his commission merchant at New Orleans, directing his merchant there to send him a barrel of sugar. By accident or otherwise the stone was discovered. The merchant took the stone from the tobacco, and put it into the barrel of sugar before he weighed it, and sent it back to the tobacco man in the course of time, and didn't say a word about the stone. But he found it before he had used up more than half of the sugar. This is a fact. He got four cents for the stone, and had to *pay* eight cents per pound for it.

ANCIENT CUSTOM.—Among the antiquities lately received at the British Museum, from ancient Nineveh, in relievo, is the passage of a river by the army of the great King and his allies. The soldiers have taken off their clothes and accoutrements, which, with the chariots, are ferried over in boats. The horses, likewise, being relieved of their trappings, are guided by swimmers. All these are supported by skins, which they blow up as they proceed.

ADAMS AND CLAY.

The paragraph from the Jersey City Telegraph, about a lady in that city using an onion instead of a pin cushion to stick her needles in, and finding the next morning that they all had "tears in their eyes," called to mind an anecdote of the late John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay. We do not recollect having ever seen it in print, but even if it has been, it will, we think, bear repetition:—

When these distinguished statesmen were at Ghent, negotiating our treaty with Great Britain, they occupied a room together. Mr. Clay, who had always been a warm admirer of female beauty, had often remarked the comely looks of their chamber-maid, and had once or twice joked with Mr. Adams about it. One morning he arose some time after Mr. Adams, and on his way to the breakfast table he met the pretty maid referred to. Saluting her in his blandest style, and in his usual easy and graceful manner, while a smile played upon his countenance, he solicited the pleasure of a kiss. It may here be necessary to state that Mr. Adams' eyes always presented a watery appearance, which at times made him look as if in tears. The chambermaid not knowing the cause, we presume, replied to Mr. Clay, with the greatest simplicity imaginable, "why, Mr. Clay, I do not like to disoblige you, but perhaps you will excuse me when I assure you that I have just refused Mr. Adams the same liberty, *with tears in his eyes*." We need not say that Mr. Clay had too much gallantry to press his suit, but subsequently met Mr. Adams, who joined him in a hearty laugh.—*Newark Eagle.*

Original Essays.

HARMONIES OF NATURE.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

NO. IX.

In my last number were considered the great wisdom and goodness of God, in bestowing on each animal what is peculiarly requisite for its nature and situation. This fitness has been observed by philosophers, ancient and modern, and some of the ancient poets have furnished us with charming pictures, by copying these scenes of nature. The tender Anacreon gives us a striking example. I cannot resist the pleasure of giving to my readers a free, though, I fear, a feeble translation of his ode on this subject:

Nature is wise and bountiful,
Her works with goodness are replete;
For arms she gave horns to the bull,
And to the courser strength of feet,
To the bold lion and the bear,
Sharp teeth and claws, their foes to fight,
Great speed bestowed upon the hare,
Its enemies to shun by flight.
The fish received a living oar,
To rove at pleasure in the sea,
The sprightly bird a wing to soar,
And with a sting she armed the bee.
Reason she gave to thinking man,
To be his guide in his career;
No precious gift did then remain
To be bestowed upon the fair.
Kind Nature made, her power to show,
The chiefest work she e'er designed,
On lovely woman did bestow
Beauty to reign over mankind.
Great kings and princes may command,
May in their kingdoms rule awhile;
But we behold, in every land,
All mortals yield to woman's smile.

But, leaving the Muses to rest, let us descend from Parnassus, and contemplate the laws of motion, which relate to those admirable pieces of workmanship of our wise and beneficent Creator—I mean the insects, which we heedlessly pass by, without notice.

Some of these insects have no defence, except the diversity of their motion. When the notopeda or elater is laid upon its back, it uses a spring hidden in its breast, and, like a skilful jumper, it falls upon its feet; the butterfly escapes from the birds by its zig-zag flight; the spider runs away from its enemies by letting itself down its thread, like a sailor along a cable; the gyrinus describes with rapidity circles on the crystal waters, and the tipula lightly execute their dances there without wetting their paws.

If we cast a passing glance upon the fishes, we must perceive that the fluid which surrounds them serves as a means of conveyance; aided by their fins, they travel through their domains with ease and comfort. Nature has provided them with a bladder filled with air, which they have power to empty and again to fill at pleasure; and thus they diminish or increase the weight and volume of their bodies as they rise or fall in the water.

It is not generally known that some fishes, like birds, are provided with an oily gland; with this, their scales are anointed with a substance which protects them from the relaxing effects of the water. But what is most surprising is, that this gland is placed on the head, in such a manner that the simple act of swimming causes the oil to slide over their bodies, and covers them completely. Without this admirable position, this gland would have been useless, as fishes have neither hands nor feet to anoint themselves with this oil.

When we study the laws of motion, and perceive their effects in the celestial orbs which roll over our heads, and on the almost imperceptible insect which puts in play its muscles, bones and tendons, to walk, swim or fly, we cannot but admire the wisdom of Providence. The same law preserves the stars, embellishes Nature and gives life to plants and animals. It is in the contemplation of these interesting scenes, that the Almighty seems to invite us to seek proofs of His wisdom, goodness and power.

BUBULCUS.

Clippings.

☞ There is a vast deal of sound philosophy in the vulgar distich—

"Different men have different opinions
Some likes leeks and some likes onions."

☞ The Washington Court of Appeals have confirmed the verdict of the Criminal Court, in the case of Tom Hand, convicted of stealing the Government Jewels, on the 8th of November last. He will be sentenced to three years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

☞ A gentleman having presented his Church with the Ten Commandments, it was wittily said that he gave them away because he did not want to keep them.

☞ A CHANCE FOR A YANKEE.—A prize of three hundred guineas has been offered in England for the best essay on royalty, aristocracy and democracy.

☞ A gentleman addressing a lady whom he was partial to, and who had several articles of his in her possession, said—"Madam, I shall present my *bill* to you shortly, for payment." "You will have to take it out in *billing*," replied the lady.

☞ "What is a rebus?" innocently asked a lovely miss of a black eyed lad. Imprinting a kiss on her breathing lips, he replied: "If you now will return the compliment, that will be a re-bus!" She was satisfied with the information.

☞ The bank clerks in Lombard Street, London, carry their checks and bills about with them in cases chained to their arms! The thief cannot steal the case without carrying off the clerk.

☞ "I think," said an old toper, commenting upon the habits of a young man, who was fast making a beast of himself, "when a man reaches a certain pint in drinkin', he ort to stop." "Well, I think," said old Beeswax, dryly, "he ought to stop before he reaches a *pint*."

☞ A new patent stove for the convenience of travellers, has just been invented. It is placed under the feet, and a mustard-plaster upon the head draws the heat through the whole system.

☞ Dobbs says, he has one of the most obedient boys in the world. All he has to do is to tell him to do as he pleases, and he does it without murmuring.

☞ ENCOURAGING TO DRY GOODS DEALERS.—The New York Dry Book states that nine tenths of all who commence the dry goods jobbing business in that city fail.

☞ A man has been fined five thousand dollars in Tallapoosa county, Alabama, for slandering the chastity of a lady.

☞ THE HEIGHT OF IMPUDENCE.—Taking shelter from a shower in an umbrella shop.

☞ A stranger having entered the apartment where the Emperor Napoleon was shaving himself, when in a little town in Italy, he said—"I want to see your great Emperor—what are you to him?" The Emperor replied—"I shave him."

☞ "Come, get up—you've been in bed long enough," as the gardener said, when he was pulling up radishes to send to market.

☞ Why is Miss Terry the most puzzling lady in London? Because she is a *mystery* (Miss Terry.)

☞ One reason why the world is not reformed, is because every man would have *others* take a start, never thinking of himself.

☞ National vanity is but personal vanity magnified many million times.

☞ Laugh at no man for his pug-nose—you never can tell what may *turn up*.

☞ The wicked and sensual part of the world are only concerned to find scope and room enough to wallow in; if they can but have it, whence they have it troubles not their thoughts; saying grace is no part of their meal; they feed and grovel like swine under an oak, filling themselves with the mast, but never so much as looking up either to the boughs that bore, or the hands that shook it down.—*Dr. South.*

☞ A letter received in Charleston states that Jenny Lind is coming to America. Doubtful.

☞ A young gentleman who was in the act of popping the question to a young lady, was interrupted by the father entering the room, inquired what they were about. "Oh," replied the fair one, "Mr. ——— was just explaining the question of *annexation* to me, and he is for *immediate* annexation." "Well," said papa, if you can agree on a treaty, I'll ratify it."

☞ The Catholic Fast, of Friday in each week, has been abolished at Cincinnati, as it had been previously at St. Louis, during the prevalence of Cholera—meats especially if smoked, being considered of less danger than fish and vegetables.

☞ Every student who would enter Oxford University, must acknowledge his belief in the "Thirty-nine Articles." A good joke is told of a youth, who, being told at his matriculation that he must *subscribe* to the Articles, very innocently pulled out his purse, and asked, "How much?"

☞ If the sun is going down, look up to the stars; if the earth is dark, keep your eye on Heaven! With God's presence, and God's promises, a man or child may be cheerful.

☞ The editor of the Haverhill Gazette is of opinion that if "any young man is planning to spread his attentions among ladies in general, without assuming the expenses of a family, he is a nuisance in society, who ought to be despised by the men and shunned by the ladies."

☞ Clarified honey, applied on a linen rag, is said to cure the pain of a burn as if by magic.

☞ Harmless mirth is the best cordial against the consumption of the spirits; wherefore jesting is not unlawful if it trespasseth not in quantity, quality or season.

I never saw an oft-removed tree,
Nor yet an oft-removed family,
That throve so well as those that settled be.

☞ "Who is the strongest man?" "The man that can lift his note every day without borrowing."

☞ A chap was asked what kind of a "gal" he preferred for a wife; one, he said, that wasn't prodi-*gal*—but fru-*gal*—a true *gal* and suited to his conju-*gal* taste.

☞ Horn, the punster, challenged a sick man's vote at the recent municipal election, on the ground that he was an *ill legal voter*.

☞ The following is from a burial ground in Providence, R. I.:

Her soul grew so fast within,
It burst the outward *shell* of sin,
And so was *hatched* a cherubim.

☞ James, in his novel of "The Forgery," says: "Two officers in plain clothes walked up to the side [of the coach,] and examined every passenger *both inside and out*." Perhaps the officers were clairvoyants.

TRAVELLING AGENTS.

Mr. ISRAEL E. JAMES, No. 182 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, is our general travelling agent for the Southern and South-Western States assisted by *James K. Whipple, William H. Weld, O. H. P. Stem, John B. Weld, T. S. Waterman, John Collins, James Deering, Albert K. Wellington, R. S. James, Henry Platt, and E. A. Evans.*

Also, CHAS. S. HALL, for and in Arkansas.

Mr. C. W. JAMES, No. 1 Harrison street, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our general travelling agent for the Western States, assisted by *James R. Smith, J. T. Dent, T. Gardner Smith, Frederick J. Hawse, John W. Armstrong, Jason Taylor, R. M. Stevenson, W. Ramsey and Perrin Locke.*

Mr. HENRY M. LEWIS of Montgomery, Alabama, is our general travelling agent for Alabama and Tennessee.

E. MORRIS & Co., are our travelling agents in Mississippi.

WILLIAM A. PIERCE is our only Collector of Bills in Penna.

CHAS. S. ROWLEY will receive subscriptions from new subscribers in the State of Ohio.

MORTIMER T. WEBB, do. do. for New York state.

JUSTUS WHITE, do. do. and collects for us in New York and Canada.

GEO. H. BAXTER, do. do. in Illinois.

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CATTLE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—The offering of Beef Cattle for the week were 1,000 head. Of these, 400 were sold and 1,200 driven to New York. The prices of Beeves range from $7 to 8,50 per 100 lbs. Hogs—There are about 800 in the market, all sold from $5 to 5,75 per 100 lbs. Cows are selling as follows: $15 to 40 for fresh; $15 to 25 for springers, $8 to 15 for dry.—Sheep and Lambs—The former from $1 to 4, the latter $1 to 3.

NEW YORK, May 28th.—Offered 1,500 Beeves (all Southern) 200 Cows and Calves, and 400 Sheep and Lambs. Prices, &c.—The market for Beef Cattle has been rather inactive since our last, but the backwardness of buyers may be attributed to the high prices current, we presume; good retailing qualities are selling at from 7½ to 9 cents per lb. These figures may be taken as the general average. About two hundred would be left over unsold; 100 head driven to Boston. Cows and Calves are plentier, it will be seen, and prices a little cheaper; sales at from $18, $20 to $35, 30 left over. Sheep sell at from $2,50, $3 to $5; Lambs $2 50, $3a$4; 100 Sheep left over.

NEW YORK MARKETS, MAY 30.

The foreign news is unfavorable for Flour, and the quotations are 6¼c lower. Sales are confined to the wants of the trade and the East, and reach 5,000 bbls at $4,12½a4,18¾ for fine, $4 44a4,68¾ for the whole range of common to good and favorite State and Western, and $5a5 12½ for prime Genesee. Some lots of round hoop Ohio sold at $4,87½. In Southern the business is not large and the sales do not exceed 500 bbls at $4 75a4 87½. Rye Flour is without material change, and I notice sales of 600 bbls at $4,81¼a2,87½. Meal is rather quiet and quotations are nominally $[illegible] for Jersey, and $3 for Brandywine.

ASHES are unchanged, and in good demand. Sales 200 bbls at yesterday's quotations.

The COTTON market has not yet opened since the steamer, and no business has been transacted.

SPERMACETI.—About 30,000 lbs changed hands at 6½a 7½c cash.

BEESWAX.—I notice a sale of 3,000 lbs at 21c.

GRAIN.—The market is heavy for Wheat, and the operations are but light; sales 6,500 bushels Ohio at $1 05a1 05 for good to prime. For Corn the demand is less active, and the rates since the steamer are easier. Transactions reach 30,000 bushels at 55c for damaged, 61c for round mixed, 60c for flat, and 61a63c for round yellow. Rye is held at 58c, without sales of importance. Barley is out of market. Oats are rather easier, and quoted at 34a35c for Northern. A sale of 200 bags of black eye Peas was made at $1 36.

WHISKEY.—The sales embrace 500 bbls at 20a21c for Ohio, and 21a21½ for Prison; 50 casks Drudge sold at 20c.

FREIGHTS.—The market is quiet, and quotations nominally as before.

PROVISIONS.—The demand for Pork has been large to-day, and the sales foot up 2,000 bbls at $ 0 for good mess, $10 12½ for favorite do. and $8 25 for Prime; some sour prime sold at private bargain.

BALTIMORE TOBACCO MARKET.

The Baltimore Patriot says:—"The Tobacco market is without any special interest. The lower grades are not much inquired for, while the good and better qualities go off without difficulty, and occasionally, too, a premium is had. The prices are restored. The sales for the week have been fair, at and within the quotations. We note sales of yellow Ohio at an average of $11. We quote as follows, viz:—Maryland $2a3, for inferior common to good and fair; $4 to 5½, for fine and better qualities; common Ohio $3 25a4; good $4,50 to 6; fine red and wrappery up to the best qualities range from $6,50 to 14. Inspections 1,[illegible] hhds, including 1,971 Maryland, 407 Ohio, and 71 Kentucky."

Bank Note List.

CORRECTED FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY R. JOHNSTON & CO., BROKERS, *No. 56 South Third Street.*

Philadelphia, June 2, 1849.

PENNSYLVANIA.	
Philadelphia banks	par
U. S. bank notes	11 dis
Girard do	par
Tradesmen's bk	par
Chambersburg	½ dis
York	½ dis
Berks county	no sale
Gettysburg	½ dis
Carlisle	½ dis
Lewistown	no sale
Brownsville	½ dis
Pittsburg	½ dis
Waynesburg	1½ dis
Washington	1½ dis
Erie	10 dis
Susquehanna county	1½ dis
Lebanon	par
Lehigh county bk	no sale
Towanda	no sale
Honesdale	1 dis
Harrisburg	½ dis
West Branch	1½ dis
Wyoming	par
Middletown	½ dis
Northampton	no sale
Schuylkill Haven	par
Pottsville	par
Relief notes	1½ dis
NEW JERSEY.	
Trenton, Mt Holly, Bridgeton, Salem, Camden, Medford	par
Plainfield	closed
Newark, Newtown, Patterson, Morristown, New Brunswick, Middletown Point, Orange, Belvidere, Elizabethtown, Dov'r, Rawway, P'th Amboy	½ dis
Mt Hope, Del Bridge	90 dis
Ward, Del Bridge co	10 dis
DELAWARE.	
All solvent banks	par
MARYLAND.	
Baltimore banks	¼ dis
Mineral bank	1 dis
Salisbury	uncertain
Frederick county	½ dis
Cumberland	1 dis
Washington county	½ dis
Hagerstown	½ dis
Havre-de-Grace	1 dis
Far and Millers bk	no sale
DIST. OF COLUMBIA.	
All solvent banks	½ dis
NEW YORK.	
City banks	½ dis
Canal bk, Albany	15 dis
Tonawanda	40 dis
Oswego	20 dis
Millers', Clyde	15 dis
James bank	½ dis
Atlas bank	6a30 dis
State bk—Saugerties	1
Northern Ex. bk	½ dis
Country banks	½ dis
MAINE.	
All solvent banks	½ dis
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
All solvent banks	½ dis
VERMONT.	
Bank of St. Albans	2 dis
All solvent banks	½ dis
CONNECTICUT.	
All solvent banks	½ dis
MASSACHUSETTS.	
All solvent banks	½ dis
RHODE ISLAND.	
All solvent banks	½ dis
CANADA.	
Montreal	4 dis
VIRGINIA.	
Bk of Va & branch	1½ dis
Far. Bk. & branch	1½ dis
Valley Bk. & branch	no dis
Ex. Bk. & branch	no dis
Wheeling	no dis
NORTH CAROLINA.	
All solvent banks	2 dis
Small notes	3 dis
SOUTH CAROLINA.	
So. West. R. R.	1½ dis
All solvent banks	1½ dis
Small notes	3 dis
GEORGIA.	
Bank of St. Mary's	1½ dis
Central Bk. or Mill.	3 dis
Georgia R. R. Co.	2 dis
Ruckersville Bkg Co	—
All solvent banks	1½ dis
Small notes	3 dis
ALABAMA.	
Bank of Mobile	1½ dis
Country banks	5 dis
MISSISSIPPI.	
All banks	sac
LOUISIANA.	
All solvent banks	1½ dis
FLORIDA.	
So. Life & Trust Co.	—
OHIO.	
Bank of Wooster	50 dis
Com. Bk. of Scioto	15 dis
All solvent banks	1½ dis
Small notes	3 dis
KENTUCKY.	
All solvent banks	1½ dis
Small notes	3 dis
INDIANA.	
State bank	1½ dis
Small notes	3 dis
ILLINOIS.	
Bank of Illinois	50 dis
State bank	70 dis
Bank of Cairo	—
MISSOURI.	
All solvent banks	1½ dis
TENNESSEE.	
All solvent banks	3½ dis
MICHIGAN.	
Bank of St. Clair	no sale
Farmers' & Mech's	4 dis
ARKANSAS.	
All banks	no sale
WISCONSIN.	
Mineral Point	—
Bank of Milwaukie	—
IOWA.	
Miners' Bank	—

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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Payment is required in advance.	

ALMANAC.

June, 1849	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES
2 Saturday,	4 40	7 20	11 45	
3 Sunday,	4 39	7 21	12 33	D. H. M.
4 Monday,	4 39	7 21	1 9	
5 Tuesday,	4 39	7 21	1 40	
6 Wednesday,	4 38	7 22	2 26	Full 5 5 27
7 Thursday,	4 38	7 22	3 12	Last 13 5 23
8 Friday,	4 37	7 23	4 0	New 20 9 17
9 Saturday,	4 37	7 23	4 48	First 25 5 40

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

	9 o'clock.	12 o'clock.	3 o'clock.
May 20,	67	78	80
21,	66	78	83
22,	79	81	85
23,	73	83	88
24,	67	77	80
25,	54	54	57
26,	55	59	70

Marriages.

On the 22d ult. by the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Mr. JOHN D. CALDWELL, to Miss CHRISTIANA RECKARD, both of Philadelphia county.

On the 22d ult. by the same, Mr. JOSEPH COMBS, to Miss ELIZABETH HOLLANDER, both of this city.

On the 23d ult. by the same, Mr. JOHN G. BURR, to Miss MARY ANN THOMPSON, both of Wilmington, Del.

On the 7th month, 26th ult. by Friends' Ceremony, in presence of Mayor Swift, JOSHUA H. WOLLASTON, of Wilmington, Del. to EMILY G. RUMFORD, of Byberry, Pa.

On fourth-day, the 23d ult. at Moores Town, N. J. according to the Order of Friends, GEO. L. GILLINGHAM, of the Borough of Frankford, in the county of Philadelphia, to ELIZABETH, daughter of Benj. H. Lippincott, of the former place.

On the 30th ultimo, by the Rev. Joel Haywood, the Rev. MORDECAI CHARLES STOKES, of the New Jersey Conference, to Miss LOUISA MARIA HAYWOOD, of West Creek, Monmouth county, N. J.

On the 23d ult. at Friends' Meeting House, on 12th street, ROBERT PEARSALL, to ELEANOR H. daughter of John H. Warder, all of this city.

On the 10th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Jones, Mr. KENNEDY OSBOURN, to Miss JANE M. FRITZ, all of this city.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. H. A. Boardman, D. D., LE CHEVALIER EG. VAN COECKELBERGHE DE DUTZEELE, of Belgium, to MARY B. daughter of J. L. Roberts, Esq. of Natchez, Miss.

On the 24th ult. at St. Andrew's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Stevens, NATHANIEL A. BALCH, of Michigan, to ELIZABETH EWING, daughter of the late Dr. Samuel Dungan, of Canandaigua, N. Y.

On the 23d ult. by the Rev. Mr. Chambers, WILLIAM SMITH, to SOPHIA E. daughter of Capt. W. H. Elwood.

On the 31st ult. at the Second Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. C. C. Cuyler, the Rev. CASPER R. GERHARD, to Miss MARY L. MONTGOMERY, all of Philadelphia.

On the 21st ult. by the Rev. Samuel Irvin, Mr. JAS. GODFREY, of the Northern Liberties, to MARY H. TEESE, daughter of Mr. Samuel Teese, of Kensington.

On the 10th ult. by the Rev. O. Douglass, Mr. JOHN G. COX, to Miss JANE C. DRAYSDALL, all of Philadelphia.

On the 17th ult. by the Rev. Joseph T. Cooper, Mr. WILLIAM WALLACE, to Miss JANE SKILTON, both of this city.

On the 13th ult. by the Rev. Geo. Chandler, Mr. HENRY REMOCK, to Miss HANNAH ABBOTT, both of the Northern Liberties.

On the 20th ult. by the Rev. W. Bishop, Mr. JOS. JOHNSON, Jr. to Miss SARAH L. SHULTZ, both of this city.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. Thomas G. Allen, Mr. SAMUEL J. SUMMERS, to Miss REBECCA WESLEY.

On the 4th of April, at the Cathedral, Manchester, England, by the Rev. Charles Richson, M. A., JAMES P. HOLDEN, Esq. of this city, to JANE, daughter of George Jackson, Esq. of Rose Hill, Pendleton.

Deaths.

On the 24th ult. ROBERT TURNING, aged 79 years.

On the 27th ult. HENRY B. AYRES.

On the 26th ult. FREDERICK BALL, aged 69 years.

On the 28th ult. WM. W. PARKER, aged 14 years.

On the 24th ult. JOHN PIPER, aged 6 years.

On the 29th ult. ROBERT IGNATIUS, son of John and Ann Clarkson, aged 8 years.

On the 24th ult. EMMA MATILDA, daughter of John L. Sleeper.

On the 26th ult. Mrs. MARY MAGUIRE.

On the 24th ult. JOHN LONG, aged 40 years.

On the 26th ult. JAMES, son of Patrick and Elizabeth McNenny, aged 6 years.

On the 23d ult. Mr. JOHN BOYD, aged 30 years.

On the 23d ult. ANN, daughter of James Hamilton, aged 23 months.

On the 23d ult. JOHN HOLMES, aged 41 years.

On the 23d ult. THOMAS W. son of Thomas M. and Fanny L. Wood, aged 4 years.

On the 23d ult. HENRY, son of Jacob and Mary A. Hilt, aged 11 years.

On the 25th ult. MANUEL, son of Manuel and Gertrude Trice, aged 19 months.

On the 24th ult. BENJ. FRANKLIN, son of John and Margaret Van Dusen, aged 5 years and 3 months.

On the 21st ultimo, MARCUS L. son of Lewis T. and Eunice A. [illegible]

On the 23d ult. JOSEPH, son of Joseph and Sarah A. Jones, aged 6 years and 9 months.

On the 23d ult. CATHARINE LUTZ, aged 70 years.

On the 23d ult. THEODORE L. FASSITT, aged 41.

On the 23d ult. Mrs. ELIZABETH MANCOS, aged 79.

On the 23d ult. Mrs. SARAH BEALS, aged 84 years.

On the 22d ult. MATILDA M. GRIFFITH, aged 6.

On the 24th ult. Mrs. ELIZA CHAMBERLIN.

At his residence, in Penn's Manor, Bucks county, Pa. on the 18th inst. Mr. JOSEPH BATES, aged 75.

On the 21st ult. Mrs. GRACE McCLENAHAN, aged 71.

On the 21st ult. Mr. FRANCIS RUNKER, aged 38.

At New Orleans, on the 9th ult. JOHN D. RIDDLE, aged 23 years, of this city.

On the 22d ult. at Newark, Del., Mr. NATHANIEL BAYNE, formerly of this city, aged 46 years.

On the 22d ult. ANNA JOHNSON, aged 63 years.

On the 25th ult. JOHN G. ZALLER, age. 58 years.

On the 25th ult. MARY, daughter of Philip and Cecilia Holmes, aged 10 years and 3 months.

On the 31st ult. Mr. JAMES W. OAK, aged 41.

On the 21st ult. GEORGE HENRY, son of Joseph and Mary A. Nedlinger, aged 2 years.

On the 24th ult. SARAH VIRGINIA, daughter of Maurice and Ephraeta Murphy, aged 3 months.

On the 27th ultimo, Captain JOSEPH L. KAY, aged 67 years.

On the 26th ult. GRATZ ETTING, in the 5th year of his age.

On the 24th ult. Mrs. REBECCA, wife of John Virden, aged 77 years.

On the 26th ult. Alderman ROBERT GOODLEY, aged 61 years.

On the 27th ultimo, FREDERICK BALL, in the 69th year of his age.

On the 29th ult. Mrs. HANNAH A. HILEY, aged 54.

OUR MAIL RECEIPTS.

Receipts for the Saturday Evening Post from the 26th to the [illegible].

[illegible]

CARPETS AND FLOOR OIL CLOTH. CARPETS, NO. [illegible] SOUTH THIRD ST. [illegible]

[illegible] JOSEPH SWARTZ.

FASHIONABLE BLIND STORE.—The undersigned [illegible] formerly occupied [illegible] GEO. W. KENSIL, [illegible] Blind maker.

TREES, ETC.—[illegible] for sale at [illegible], New Jersey, a [illegible] and Ornamental [illegible] of on very reasonable [illegible] particulars can have [illegible] prices by address GEORGE B. DEACON.

SLEEPER & FENNER. PARASOLS UMBRELLAS PHILADELPHIA.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

A MAMMOTH PAPER.

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N. B.—Any person desirous of receiving a copy of the POST as a sample, can be accommodated by notifying the Publishers by letter, *post paid*.

N. B.—No deviation from the regular terms will be practised. If less money is sent for a Club than we have agreed to take in our Prospectus, we *shall, in all cases, keep the money, and send only as many copies as it will pay for.*

LIVER COMPLAINT.

JAUNDICE, DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS, *and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach in either male or female*

Such as Constipation, Inward Files, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or webs before the Sight, Fever and dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of evil and great depression of Spirits can be effectually cured by

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

DERANGEMENT OF THE LIVER AND STOMACH are sources of insanity, and will also produce diseases of the Heart, Skin, Lungs, and Kidneys, and lays the body open to an attack of the Cholera, Bilious, or Yellow Fever, and is generally the first cause of that most baneful disease, Consumption.

OPINIONS OF THE PHILADA. PRESS.

The Dispatch, December 31st, says:—AN INVALUABLE MEDICINE.—We have frequently heard the Celebrated German Bitters, manufactured by Dr. Hoofland, spoken of in terms of commendation, and we know deservedly so. It is a too common practice, in certain quarters, to puff all manner of useless trash, but in the case of the above Bitters hundreds are living witnesses of their great moral and physical worth.—As a medicine for the Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Nervous Debility and Dyspepsia, it has been found invaluable, effecting cures and thoroughly eradicating diseases, when all other medicines have failed. We feel convinced that in the use of the German Bitters, the patient does not become debilitated, but constantly gains strength and vigor to the frame—a fact worthy of great consideration. The Bitters are pleasant in taste and smell, and can be administered under any circumstances to the most delicate stomach. Indeed, they can be used by all persons with the most perfect safety. It would be well for those who are much afflicted in the nervous system, to commence with one teaspoonful or less, and gradually increase. We speak from experience, and are, of course, a proper judge. The press far and wide, have united in recommending the German Bitters, and to the afflicted we most cordially advise their use.

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Philadelphia, Nov. 22d, 1848.

Dear Sir,—It is with much pleasure that I testify to the extraordinary virtues of your German Bitters, having sold largely of them since last few months to various persons, afflicted with Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, and Debility of the Nervous System. I can say conscientiously, that they are the best articles of the kind I have ever sold, and I deal in all the popular medicines; and I consider it the only medicine for the above diseases before the public.

I have never sold one bottle that has not given satisfaction, and brought forth the commendation of those who used it.

I deem this my duty both to you as the proprietor of this highly valuable article, and to those afflicted with the above complaints, that they may know of its curative properties and to enable them to select the good from the various articles with which our market is flooded. With much respect, I remain yours, &c.,

J. N. HOBENSACK, Druggist, Corner of Second and Coates streets.

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Selected Poetry.

MAN AND WOMAN.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

Warrior! whose image on thy tomb,
With shield and crossed sword,
Sleeps proudly in the purple gloom
By the sacred window shed!
The records of thy name and race
Have faded from the sight;
Yet through o'cloud of years I trace
What thou hast been and done.

A banner floats in fretful space!
Flung out o'er sunny a light;
A war-cry stirreth up the chief,
And strong to turn the fight!
An arm that heavily bore the lance,
On, for the holy shrine,
A daughter's heart and kingly glance—
Chief! were not these things thine?

A lofty place where leaders may
Around the council meet,
Is festive halls a chair of state,
Where the loved roof rose over your'd;
A name that drew a prostrate tone
From lowly hearts and fears;
Surely these things were all thine own,
So bade them thy revered.

Woman! whose worshipful form at rest
By the arm'd knight is laid,
With sweet looks bending o'er thy breast
In matron robes arrayed.
What were thy title?—A gentler name
Of him the bold and free,
Bound unto his victorious fame
What had'st thou sung or thee?

He would a bright and burning theme
Thou were, that could thy love inspire!
The stunning eye that follow'd far
His effervescing plume!
The heart-swell listening while his steed
Beat echoes on the tomb!
Proud was the name did fame unto lend
O'grisly elsewise to them!

Thy silent and secluded haven,
Through many a lonely day,
While bending o'er thy household's drowse,
With spirit far away,
Thy morning midnight prayers for him
Who fought on Syrian plains;
Thy watchings till the torch grew dim—
These fill no minstrel strains.

A still and life was thine!—long years,
With each unmarked, though fraught
Deep, quiet love, subsistence tears,
Vigils of anxious thought.
Prayers at the cross in fervor poured,
A thirst for glorious gain,
Oh, happy, happier than thy lord,
In that lone path to Heaven!

Selected Sketch.

FROM THE LADY'S BOOK.

ANECDOTES OF WASHINGTON.

BY REV. HENRY F. HARRINGTON.

"To distance lends enchantment to the view,"
not to scenery alone, but every thing with which
we have to do. And very pronounce, among the
softening effects of distance, is the vague and other
deepening shades it throws around great names,
great in mighty deeds of worth or wickedness. In
the lapse of years, the clever outlines of character
and service are lost in night. The border touches,
deprived of their relief, are then thrown into
clearer prominence; and the whole picture acquires
quires thereby an access of glorious reputation
which he that did not seem to know a stranger of
deeply-seamed than the portion of his life would
have warranted.

There exist a source of disappointment as well
as of injustice. Whenever the individual has
stamped his impress upon the age, he lives as
here in a longing for authentic records of the sim-
ple and unstudy accessories of his private life, that
they may be, as they justly should be, the interpre-
tors of his public deeds—the deeds that have made
him what he is in the estimate of men.

Sometimes, when, for instance, the subject is of
especial note, or bears a memory particularly en-
dowed, the absence of knowledge about his private
life and less protecting conduct, is a serious mis-
fortune. Let me apply remarks more to the
particularly. Let me refer to Washington. We have
few anecdotes at his private life. We know little
of him in those humbler hours when he threw off
the cares of State or Generalship, and talked, ate,
acted, and laughed, and sported as other men. We
have caught impressions of him from his grave
countenance in the pictures, and from the ponde-
rous tomes that tell of plans and battles, and sieges
and marches, until there are many, I do not doubt,
into whose minds it never entered that he could
smile and have his hours of sportive gaiety.

The want of chronicles of the life of Washington,
of the description that I have spoken of, is espe-
cially lamentable, because there is nothing to be
learned from them. The private life of that glorious
man was as free from stain as his public life was
surpassingly admirable. They who cherish the
memory of greatness that he alliance with
goodness, may well be rejoiced that nothing to
stain of it; but the record of the actions that have
won be it in name. They may well rejoice at the
silence of history, rectify that its further story, but
it see to tell would mar the fascinating and de-
grieve illusion. But the lovers of Washington
could gain from every event of his life, whether
little or great, only fresh evidence of his exalted
purity, his ennobling sense of right, his disinterest
of self-sacrifice. And how eagerly every little
anecdote of his hours of boyhood or manly relaxa-
tion that has been given to the world, has been
caught upon and treasured up. How many chil-
dren have been stimulated to fortitude truth, in the
face of suffering, by the story that is said of him in
his youth—every one knows it—when he injured
with his hatchet one of his father's favorite trees,
yet told the truth about it in the face of expected
punishment. What a bearing this little anecdote
alone has exerted even thus early giving a relish-
ing to the impression of his whole after and im-
mortality life!

Those who knew him well, and who possess trea-
sures of these little manifestations of the real man,
are fast passing away. Scarcely any one is here
and there remaining—a relic of the bygone time—
Let us prize more than ever those of such, and
have gathered from their relations what would
create deeply and interest through a whole nation,
and to suffer them to be lost forever.

There lately died, in the city of Boston, a very
respectable negro, under United Mail. He lived to
an old age, and was the possessor of considera-
ble property. Throughout the Revolutionary War
he was the lady servant of the late Col. Frederick
of Massachusetts. He was true and communicative,
and delighted at any time with an interested listener
and poor and those times of absorbing and exciting
emotions with which his memory was stored.

It is well known that there was no officer in the
whole American army whose friendship was dearer
to Washington, and whose counsel was more es-
teemed by him, than that of the honest and patriotic
Col. Pickering. He was on intimate terms with
him, and consulted him in all matters in his little
reserve as perhaps, in any confident in the army—
Washington was the most reserved man I ever knew
—he admit of it, he passed many hours with the
Colonel, consulting him upon military measures,
and enjoying the unreprotected friendship.

Washington was, therefore, often brought into
contact with the servant of Col. Pickering the ex-
pected Primus. An opportunity was afforded to the
negro to note the minor circumstances—we might
not from those in which he is usually brought be-
fore the public, and which possess, therefore, a cer-
tain charm. Those were the days of unbounded
confidence from the Primus. One of them is very
slight circumstance, but it is one that will excite
interest. The other conveys a high and holy moral,
and deserves to be recorded among the noble and
remunerative of the actions of Washington. It is a
least illustration that disinterestedness and true hu-
manity may exist under the circumstances of slavery.
The authenticity of both may be fully relied upon.

Washington once came to Col. Pickering's quar-
ters, and found him absent.

"It is no matter," said he to Primus. "I am
greatly in need of exercise, and must help me to
get some before your master returns."

Under Washington's direction, the negro busied
himself in some simple preparations. A chair was
driven into the ground about breast high, a rope
was tied to it, and Primus was directed to stand at
at some distance and hold it horizontally extended.
The boys, the country over, are familiar with this
plan of getting sport. With true boy-zest and, Wash-
ington ran forwards and backwards for some time,
jumping over the rope as it came in sweep, and
he expressed himself satisfied with the "exercise."

Repeatedly, afterwards, when a favorable opportu-
nity offered, he would say—"Come, Primus, I want
in need of exercise;" whereat the negro would
drive down the chair, and Washington went jump-
over the rope until he had exacted himself to his
content.

On the second occasion, the great General was
engaged in earnest consultation with Col. Pickering
in his tent until after the night had fairly set in—
Hand quarters were at a considerable distance, and
Washington signified his preference to staying with
the Colonel over night, provided he had a spare
blanket and straw.

"Oh, yes," said Primus, who was appealed to,
"plenty of straw and blankets—plenty."

Upon this assurance, Washington continued his
conference with the Colonel until it was time to re-
tire to rest. Two humble beds were spread, side
by side, in the hut, and the officers had themselves
down, while Primus seemed to be busy with duties
that required his attention before he himself could
sleep. He replied, or appeared to work, until the
breathing of the prostrate gentlemen satisfied him
that they were sleeping; and then, casting himself
on a bed or stool, he leaned his head on his hands
in a thoughtful attitude as one overwhelmed with
sorrow. In the middle of the night Washington
was awoke. He heard about, and discovered that
Primus was not in bed. He gazed at him awhile and then
spoke

"Primus!" said he, calling; "Primus!"

Primus started up and rubbed his eyes. "What,
General?" said he.

Washington rose up in his bed. "Primus,"
said he, "what did you mean by saying that you
had straw and blankets enough?" Primus was
given up your blanket and straw to me, that I may
sleep comfortably, while you are obliged to sit
through the night?

"It's nothing, General," said Primus. "It's no-
thing. I'm well enough. It's possible you think
about me, General, but go to sleep again. No mat-
ter about me. I sleep very good."

"But it is matter—it is matter," said Washing-
ton, earnestly. "I cannot do it, Primus. It either
you lie down in bed, or I think you will see me
either sitting up. The blanket is wide enough for
two. Come and lie down here."

"Oh, no, General," said Primus, starting, and
protesting against the proposition. "No, let me
sit here. I'll be very well—it's possible."

"I say, come and lie down here!" said Washing-
ton, authoritatively. "There is room for both, and I
insist upon it!"

He threw open the blanket as he spoke, and
moved to one side. Primus, whose confidence had
he been exceedingly shocked at the idea of
lying under the same covering with the Command-
in-chief, but his tone was so resolute and deter-
mined that he could not hesitate. He prepared
himself, therefore, and laid himself down by Wash-
ington, and on the same straw, and under the same
blanket, the General and the negro servant slept
until morning.

I say that this last incident conveys a high and
holy moral. It affords additional evidence, and that
of the clearest nature, that the resentful adminis-
tion of the American people for their Washington
is not misplaced. He acted from that pure and
deep-seated principle, that true nobility of character
for self and respect, which enabled him to rise
himself with lofty dignity in the presence of the
president and of the same time appreciate and
respect the rights and sympathies with the suffer-
ings of the humbler.

The first anecdote, trifling as it is, is of moment,
because so very little of a sportive nature has been
committed to the records of Washington. The
latter of this description have been found among
his papers, and few anecdotes of him, of the kind,
have been given to the public.

A very interesting letter, of humorous character,
was lately presented to the New York Historical
Society, written by Washington in 1779. Head-
quarters were then at West Point, New York, at
which place the letter was dated. It is a letter full
to the testimony to the simplicity of Washington's
character, his manners, also, the reverence and re-
harnessments of the time. It is superscribed,—Dr.
Cochrane, New Windsor.

"West Point, July 30th, '79.

"Dear Doct.—I have asked Mrs Cochrane and
Mrs Livingston to dine with me to-morrow but
might I not be supplies from their absence? Ask
no false deception, even where the imagination only is
concerned, I detest.

It is needless to premise that my table is large
enough to hold the ladies—at that they had scarcer
accept twelve feet. To say how I am to entertain
is rather more essential, and this shall be the pur-
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For the Ladies.

FROM THE SATURDAY VISITER.

LETTERS TO COUNTRY GIRLS.

BY MRS. SWISSHELM.

Well positively, girls, you are too much trouble.
I do believe you have counted on purpose to annoy
me. I have been thinking the matter over for two
Hours, May has gone off a visiting, and left me to
keep house a whole week, with nobody but Mary
for help; she would make a pretty house, but
then wash dishes. Well I have been very labo-
rious, and somebody got to pay for it. When I went
there, what was waiting for me amongst the rest of
my troubles but the league, another letter from
Sarah I guess! and in the bed, and if the world
continues getting worse at this rate, the people
will have to sleep out of doors. Then the way
girls will talk to old folks! It was not so in my
young days! This Miss Snowflake hints that she
can't call me an old fogy, and hastens on to the
end of the way to Mahoning to try. I shall not do any
such thing, Annie, for if you have taken much good
care of your hands, maybe your fingers are pretty
supple. But mark you, your old cotton gloves are
the handy for a woodlot upon you, and don't for-
get them! So, you have a bee and a sun-bonnet
have you, and do not hide your face before a rent
bee, but use a steer! All very good so far! You
think the completion of the girls as your respec-
tive ages, and look as you'll see what the matter
bilious sun nevous, and "drink your coffee twice
a day and not eat meat!" Well, I will tender
there are very few prescriptions as to being wrinkled
and sallow! Well, you'll see, Annie, and I shall
be brave you are so old and ugly as any of them!
Your health and complexion may endure your diet
per year, but I cannot see how they may profit! At
thirty, women should be in their prime: but how
many do you know, of that age, who look as well
as they did at eighteen? They drank their coffee
and ate their hot cake so you do; and perhaps no
one could tell which was the youngest of the
sisters. How many coffee drinkers do you know
who never have used it? Not one, I'll warrant
three have it and take a cup of coffee to relieve it,
on the hem-sparkle principle that what causes a
disease will cure it. Then, they drink your coffee
and eat your rich victuals, and still your complexion
is fresh and pleasant, while your mother, at
after a while other folks will think of you as you do
of those old ladies now, who, you think, would not
be well as a certain field to cross. Most lately
any of them looked as well at your age as you do,
but they did not. Now, I do not mean to say you
you never observe the brilliant complexions, beau-
tiful teeth and full forms of Irish women, when they
are young, but I do mean to say that you have not
have until they look like the rest of us, and people
will not be induced to leave off their coffee to
save and prevalent sickness in some five country
girls, by a better rule than dieting. Many a sick
to the testimony to the simplicity of Washington's
character, but shame, alas, the reverence and re-
harnessments of the time. It is superscribed,—Dr.
Cochrane, New Windsor.

"West Point, July 30th, '79.

"Dear Doct.—I have asked Mrs Cochrane and
Mrs Livingston to dine with me to-morrow but
might I not be supplies from their absence? Ask
no false deception, even where the imagination only is
concerned, I detest.

It is needless to premise that my table is large
enough to hold the ladies—at that they had scarcer
accept twelve feet. To say how I am to entertain
is rather more essential, and this shall be the pur-
port of my letter.

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had a bath (sometimes a shoulder) of bacon to grace
the head of the table; a piece of roast beef adorned
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Wit and Humor.

Complimentary.—The Cincinnati Commercial tells a good story. It says:—How often is it that a reprehensible man, who never indulges in the use of profane language, is complimented by a few oaths now and then. An occurrence which took place in this city illustrates the point.

One old friend William Lusk, was passing along Fourth street, early after breakfast, when his attention was drawn to a carriage in which a well-to-do gentleman, from the country, with

"Now do I know you," replied the stranger
"but you look like a man who knows where the best brandy in town is to be found."

Mr. Lusk assured the stranger, and passed down the street, muttering that he did not know which excelled, the man's politeness or his impu-dence.

Excuse for Smoking.—In the reign of James the First, a proclamation was issued by the king against the habit of smoking, and in obliged it aigit and day, using the most imp terms with regard to tobacco. In the course of the proclamation, his majesty says:

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BLACK EYES, BLUE EYES, AND OTHER KINDS OF EYES.

"A great quantity of virgin white paper has been blackened in idle attempts to cry up black eyes, blue eyes, and all sorts of romantic plans optical, but, after all, grey eyes must take the palm. Of all the eyes in the world, they are the most mischievous and most intelligent; and, a woman who has them, needs nothing else to make interest with the whole male species for her. As a very sensible lady-writer has said:—'Your blue are lady-like enough, as they should be, but your hazels are sluggish and indolent. We never knew an energetic person with not brown eyes. Your black are ever fascinating, and your grey are—grey.' Commend us to a good clear grey eye, either in man or woman. Such a one is bright and deeply set, intent rather on seeing than being seen—though when seen it is never forgotten—such an eye, be it ever so small, is full of character, and expresses it decisive."

I am with a writer whose name we do not know; and whose reputation, if he owns brown to all sort of eyes, might be deemed questionable.

The colour of the eyes always rests on the female and longitude in which their possessors re-

In Newport, Rhode Island—which, the while's world—there is one very Paradise of Beauty—you will rarely find a female whose eyes are not of a "black as jet." And, then, again, gentlemen grey-eyed have their charms. The man who has left Newport to Newport, and not realized the laying the body in the grave reason, so nearly will be the same time as the spirit quitting and all real the whole gave it. Yes, and the day of final seek and shall be found, when the secrets of all hearts shall be revealed, and the righteous Judge of all the earth shall render unto every man according to his deeds, and to the just shall be given the crown of glory that fadeth not away.

Indian Life.

INDIAN MARRIAGES.

FROM "CAPTAIN, OR, LIFE AND LEGENDS OF THE WEST," A NOVEL BY MRS. MARY EASTMAN.

There are two kinds of marriages among the Dakotahs—buying a wife and stealing one. The latter is considered more romantic and honorable, as respects the former is the date of one conducted at the point of the bow and arrow. In the latter, if I may pose, Indian marriages are much like white peo-

But among the Dakotahs it is an understood thing that, when the young people run away, they are to be brought back in time that they choose to be married, if it should be the next day or six months at after. This seems to be a wise regulation, as it vents the necessity of the father looking daggers at the son-in-law, and then living him violently, the mother of bewailing and bellyaching her daughter ing to be married. The lover, if he have gained the heart, is not required to make presents to the father of the bride, but he must go and hunt deer, and bring in the meat, and help to cut it up, and dry it, and pack it in parfleches, as the Dakotahs call the raw-hide bags which they make of the skins of animals. Then, when the father sees that he is worthy of his daughter, he tells him so, and the marriage is then and there consummated.

Sometimes, when the lover is a long way off, and the father is afraid that the girl will get tired of waiting, he will make her marry some other young man, who is present, and who has already purchased her. This is a very unpleasant affair, and is not often resorted to, except when the lover is known to be a worthless fellow, who will not come back. Sometimes, when the lover comes back, he finds his mistress married to another man, and then he has to look out for another wife, or remain single. Sometimes, when a young man has been long absent, and has had time to get over his love, and has found another wife, and has children, he will come back, and take the girl to whom he was betrothed, and then he has two wives. Sometimes, when a man has been long absent, and has had time to get over his love, and has found another wife, and has children, he will come back, and take the girl to whom he was betrothed, and then he has two wives.